The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 21, 1860. NO. 22.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

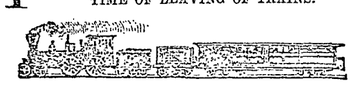
Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.



WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. EXPRESS,	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. THROUGH,	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15		3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09		3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56		2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46		2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31		2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24		2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19		2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01		1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54		1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45		1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41		1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38		1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10		1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, Sep. 3d, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 7.40 A. M. & 4.00 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.40 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 10.45 P. M.
" Saxton " 11.20 P. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.20 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with morning train from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Sep. 5, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

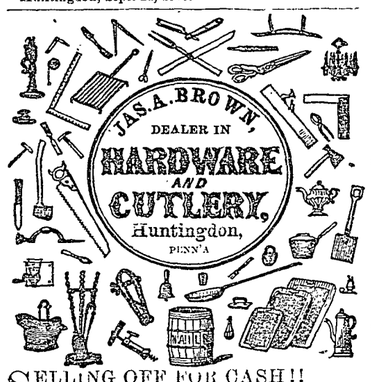
Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Carty, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. SAMUEL T. BROWN,

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1860.–6t. Admr.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY

will re-open on Thursday, November 1st, 1860, for the winter Session of five months. Its location will compare favorably with any other in the country, The spacious and convenient edifice is well arranged for the comfortable residence of pupils, and provision is made for their thorough *instruction in the useful and ornamental* branches of education.

TERMS OF THE SESSION:

Board.....$50 00
English Instruction.....$8 00 to $11 00

with moderate extra charges for French, Music, Painting, &c. Apply to J. B. KIDDER,

Oct. 10, 1860.–4t. Principal.

ATTENTION!—

HEAD QUARTERS, Nov. 9th, 1860.

The Brigade Inspector and Field Officers of the 4th Brigade 14th Division of P. U. V. are hereby requested to meet in full uniform, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday the 22d inst., in the Grand Jury Room, for the purpose of auditing all just claims on the Military Fund of said Brigade, for the year 1860. All persons having such claims will then and there present them in proper form. F. H. LANE,

Nov. 14, 1860.–1t. Brig. Gen.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

If you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

Select Poetry.

THE TIME TO DIE.

BY J. H. E——R.

It seemeth hard to die at morn,
When love and joys are young,
And scarce we've listened to the tale
The siren hope hath sung.
When dancing feet and songs of mirth
Keep time to pleasure's merry call,
It seems a dreary change for these—
The coffin and the sable pall.

It seemeth hard to die at noon—
In manhood's glorious pride—
When every life-chord of the heart
Is held by loved ones by our side.
It seemeth hard to fold our hands—
Our labor yet to leave undone—
And follow Death's pale messenger
From realms beyond the sun.

It seemeth hard to die at eve,
When, resting from our day of toil,
We hold our treasures to our hearts,
As though the aim of Death to foil,
Forgetting that the life of man
Is as the twinkling of an eye—
The flashing of a meteor
Athwart the troubled sky.

But 'tis a blessed boon to die,
At morning, noon, or night,
When o'er our cherished hopes despair
Hath shed a poisonous blight.
When all we trusted, all we loved,
Have sunk beneath Time's rolling wave
'Tis then a blessed boon to die.
And share with them the silent grave.

In his own time God calleth all—
The king must leave his throne
And journey, like the poorest man,
Through Death's dark realm alone;
And happiest he whose life can show
The purest, most unsullied page,
Though he were called in early youth,
Or wore the wintry crown of age.

An Interesting Sketch.

MY PECK OF DIRT.

"What a fellow you are, Routitout, can't you let us enjoy our breakfast in peace?"—good-humoredly remarked handsome Fred, as he balanced on his fork the bright purple end of a polony at a bachelor's breakfast party.

Now old Routitout wasn't a bit of a curmudgeon, but when he took up any subject nothing could induce him to let it go until, like a puppy with a new rug, he had tugged it to pieces. The report of the debate in the House of Commons on the adulteration of food, unluckily, just caught his eye, and accordingly he went into the subject, with which he was really well acquainted, with as much gusto as Tom Sayers went in at the Benicia Boy.

"It's all very well to say, "I don't care for adulteration," he authoritatively exclaimed, "but you must; this breakfast table is built up of adulterations; take the polony you think so spicy, what will you say to finding your toes rotting off in a month or two, like an old post in damp ground?"

"Come, that won't do, old fellow, why should we take in dry rot with German sausages?"

"My dear, boy, that is precisely what you must take your chance of, if you will eat these poison bags without inquiring; why, in all probability, that sausage is made from putrid meat—you may always suspect bad meat where there are high seasoning, and there are hundreds of instances on record of people rotting away at their extremities from eating these putrid German sausages."

We all looked up; Bob Saunders, in his amazement, spilt a spoonful of yelk down his handsome whiskers, and there was a general pause. There is nothing like opening a conversation with a startling fact, and this old Routitout knew full well, and proceeded to take instant advantage of the sensation he had created.

"Fact," said he, "here is an account" (pulling an old German newspaper out of his pocket) "of three German students who gradually rotted away from eating putrid sausages at Reidelberg."

"Well, they may keep their polonies for me," said Bob, "I stick to eggs; what can you make of them, old fellow?"

"Why, in all probability, the one you are eating ought to have been by this time a grandfatcher. Laid in some remote village of France this time last year, it has lain ever since pickled in lime water. The antiquity of your London eggs is marvellous. They come over here by the million at a time, and you don't suppose the continental hens hold monster meetings to suit the time of the exporter?"

"I wish you would turn the conversation," Bob replied. "I taste the lime quite strong, and must wash it down with a cup of coffee."

"Bean-flour, you mean," replied his tormentor, "and possibly something worse.—Just turn it over in your mouth again, and see if there is a saw-dust smack in it. The fine dark Mocho you get in the New Cut, for instance, is adulterated with mahogony saw-dust."

My friend, Ned Allen, a bit of a heavy swell, who affected to admire now and then a plebian thing, struck in here in his lisping way:

"Well, I musth declare the finesth cup of coffee I ever tasthted was at four o'clock in the morning at an itinerant coffee stand, after Lady Charlotte's ball—'twas really delicious!"

I saw old Routitout's eye twinkle, as much as to say, "now thou art delivered into my hands. Fine body in it, eh! Such a 'horse doggy' man as you should have recognized the flavor of, &c., &c."

"Good God! what can you mean?" exclaimed Ned.

"Oh! nothing, nothing; no doubt you felt a sinking after that old skinflint's supper, and wanted some animal food."

"Animal food in coffee, prepostwous!"

"Ah! my dear friend, I don't like to disturb your equanimity, but it is a noted fact that the strong coffees used by the itinerant coffee stand keepers get their flavor from the knuckers' yard. There are manufactories over in the borough, where they dry and pulverise horses' blood for the sake of adulterating cheap coffees; and the cream, how do you think they could give you such lucious cream in your coffee at a penny a cup?—why, simple enough, they thicken it with calves' brains. If you don't believe me, read 'Rugg on London Milk,' and see what he found in it with his microscope."

"Well, I'm safe, then," I interposed, "as I never touch anything but the best green."

"That's just the mistake you reading men rlways make," he replied, "I dare say you innocently believe that green tea is made of the young and tender leaves of the plant, but the real truth is, it is black tea painted—painted and bloomed like a worn outold hag."

Old Routitout dipped his huge fist into the caddy and took out a handful of young Hyson, and held it side-ways to the light on his open hand: "Do you see that beautiful pearly green color, tha't called the glaze—a mixture of tumeric and Prussian blue. Think, my dear fellow, of the dose of poison you have been regularly taking night and morning; perhaps you can now account for that dreadful night-mare you had last night. Old Sarah, the first and great Duchess of Marlborough, used to say that she was born before nerves came into fashion; and she never said a truer thing, for green tea came in about her time, and 'the cup that cheers, but not inebriates,' began to do its deadly work upon us Britons."

"Do the Chinese drink green tea?" I inquired.

"Yes," he replied, "the real young spouts of the shrub, but not the glazed abomination sent over here;—that is manufactured by them expressly to suit the barbarians.'

"But is there no tea wholesome?" we all cried in astonishment.

"Yes," retorted old Routitout, tartly, "your good strong Congou at 3s. 4d, is generally pure; black tea is mostly pure unless you happen to get some old tea leaves redried. There are people who go about to clubhouses to collect old tea-leaves, not to brush carpets with, but to re-curl and dye, and sell again. If you happen to take a cup that tastes like hay, be sure that there has been a ressurrection from the teapot. Hundreds of tons of it are made in London yearly."

"Have an anchovy, Bob?"

"They ain't anchovies," interposed our old friend. "Do you think they can afford to give you real anchovies at a shilling a bottle? I tell you what they are, though, Dutch fish colored and flavored to suit the market; that red paste in which they swim is bole armenian, a ferruginous earth. You *must* eat your peck of dirt before you die, you know."

"My dear Mr. Routitout," interposed a quiet gentlemanly man of our party, "take a pinch of snuff to restore your equanimity.

Our quiet friend might just as well have trodden at that moment on the tail of a puff adder.

Old Routitout took a pinch with mock serenity, and said, "Yes if I wished to be poisoned."

"Do you ever feel a weakness in your wrists, my dear friend, eh?"

"Good gracious me! no, sir.',

"Well, then, if you will only persist long enough in taking this kind of snuff, you will gradually find your hands fall powerless at the wrist like the paws of a kangaroo."

Here was another sensation, and we all looked for some explanation.

"You think you are taking nothing but powdered tobacco," said our old friend, glaring at the snuffer, "but I tell you there is either chromate of potash, chromate of lead, or red lead in it to give it a color, and you get saturnine poisoning as a consequence.

"Come, take a pickle?" archly interposed that incorrigible Bob, determined to rile our tormentor, "the vinegar won't disagree with you!"

"You are verdant enough to suppose that is the natural color of the vegetable, I suppose?" retorted old Routitout, harpooning a gherkin with his fork.

"To be sure I am, my Diogonese," that youth replied; "come get out your tub and descant."

"Then give Diogonese a steel fork, a knitting needle—anything of bright steel will do to touch this verdant lie, and show you the ugly venomous thing it contains, Now, let that knife remain in the jar for an hour, and perhaps we shall learn the secret of these verdant pickles. The very vinegar is falsified.

"While you are about it you way as well attack the whole cruet stand!"

"Nothing easier in the world. That prime 'Durham Mustard,' for instance, is a delusion and a snare. There's scarcely a bit of mustard that *you can get* pure at any price. This stuff is nothing more than ninety-five per cent, of wheaten flour, just a dash of pure mustard, turmetic to paint it up to concert pitch, and black pepper to make it sting; and you have been laboring under the delusion all the while that you have been eating mustard, sir."

"'Pon my honor, I have," replied Bob; "but what about the vinegar?"

"When do you particularly like vinegar?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I like a dash on a native, taken standing at an oyster stall, just to cool one's coppers after the—opera."

"Just so," said Mr. Routitout, gravely drawing from his pocket a note book. "I'll let Dr. Hassell have a word with you—this is what he says for your especial comfort: 'We have found some samples of vinegar to consist of little else but sulphuric acid colored with sugar; it is in low coffee-houses and oyster-stalls that such is not uncommonly met with." So you see, my friend, you are in the habit of 'cooling your coppers' with vitriol, sir, vitriol!"

"Now, then," said Bob, not half liking it, "serve out the pepper, my boy."

"Well, pepper—what you call pepper—is mainly flour and linseed meal, flavored with D. P. D."

"What in the name of all that is sacred is D. P. D?"

"Oh, D. P. D. is short for dust of pepper dust—the sweepings of the mills. The manufacturers supply it to the grocers in barrels, so that they can falsify at pleasure."

"Don't forget the soy while you are about it."

"Well, that's nothing more than treacle and salt, so says Hassell, and the fish-sauce nothing but vinegar and catsup colored—with what do you think?"

"Can't tell."

"Minute chips of charred deal!"

"Come," I interposed, "after all the disagreeables, allow me to recommend you one of these sweetmeats. What will you have?—a mutton chop, a rasher of bacon, or an oyster—or here's a cock colored to life."

"Charming bird, certainly; and so you recommend this cock for a delicate stomach?"

"Well, drop it in your pocket, and I dare say one of the little Routitouts will not make wry-faces about it."

"Won't they? I think I know something about this amiable bird. Look at his bright yellow beak—well, that's only chromate of lead, and those blood-red wattles—there is nothing more injurious in their colors than vermillion. Those beautiful stripes of yellow on the wings are gamboge, and the verdant stand on which he is strutting is arseniate of copper, or Scheele's green—three deadly poisons and adrastic purge! Perhaps now you would like one of your younkers to have a suck at this game pullet?"

Not so bad as that, old fellow!" I replied, furtively dropping out of my pocket a colored bonbon intended for the litte one at home.—"A slight indigestion, perhaps, that a dose of gray powder would put to rights in a day."

"I am very glad you mentioned grey-powder—mercury and chalk that should be; for let me tell you, you may find the remedy wrese than the disease."

Why, do you know, sir," he said, raising his voice, "that they sometimes make this infantile remedy out of the scrapings of looking-glasses?"

"And what are the scrapings of looking-glasses composed of?"

"Why, an amalgam of tin, antimony, and arsenic, as a foil for the mercury. They sell this abominable stuff at 8d. a pound, and if you happen to buy gray powder in a low neighborhood, you stand a very good chance of getting some of it. Not content with poisoning and loading our food with all sorts of indigestible rubbish, they next proceed to adulterate the drugs we depend upon to cure us."

"Well upon my word," said Bob, "here we've been jollying at this elegant *dejeuner a la fourchette*, and eating all the delicacies of the season, when in comes this learned wretch and turns all into gall and wormwood. Let us see what we've really taken. Why there's a whole paint-box of paints to begin with—Prussian blue, turmeric, blue armenian—"

"Stop a bit," cried old Routitout, "these preserves look very red—there's cochineal in them; put down cochineal."

"Very well, cochineal—blue, yellow, red and scarlet—four coats of paint for delicate stomachs."

"Now, then for minerals; sulphur in the sulphuric acid, lead in my friend's rappee."

"Stop a minute," eagerly interposed Routitout, "again let me examine the knife," and rushing to the pickle jar he triumphantly returned, "Copper! I told you so—look at the coating on the knife. Copper, by jingo!"

"Very well—lead copper."

"And if any of you had happened to have sweetened your tooth with that cock of magnificient plumage, there would have been an addition of mercury and arseniate of copper, a pretty metalic currency to put into your blood's circulation with your breakfast, and for a gentle alterative to-morrow morning—antimony, mercury and asenic, alias gray powder, would be likely to set matters right with a vengeance," and old Routitout laughed a demoniac laugh, "and, stop a bit, you have not done yet—there's lime in the eggs, sand in the sugar, horse-blood in the coffee, and perhaps, mahogany saw-dust! just throw these little items in to make it 'thick and slab.'"

"Bob," said I, turning very briskly upon our tormentor, "let's wash our mouth's out with a glass of beer."

"Here's to you," he said watching with his clear blue eye the 'beaded bubbles winking at the brim.'

"I dare say now you think that fine head is a recommendation to your tipple. The author of a practical treatise on brewing, however, lets us into a secret; the heading he tells us, is a mixture of half alum and half copperas ground to a fine powder, and is so called for giving to porter and ales *the beautiful head of froth* which constitutes one of its peculiar properties, and which landlords are so anxious to raise to gratify their customers. That fine flavor of malt is produced by mixing salts of steel with coculus indicus, Spanish liquorice, treacle, tobacco and salt."

"But there's nothing of the kind in pale ale," I replied.

"Well," said he, in a half disappointed tone, "they used to talk about strychnine, though I believe that's all bosh, but you can't deny the camomiles."

"But what's the use of disenchanting us in this way, if tradesmen are all robbers together?" I inquired. "What remedy have we?"

"That's just the thing the House of Commons at this very moment are trying to give you. Mr. Scholefield's bill on the adulteration of food, which was originally intended to hit the adulterator very hard, is emasculated enough, for fear of interfering with trade; but there will be some protection for the intelligent classes, it is true. Any articles suspected of being adulterated, may be publicly analyzed and if found to be sophisticated, the guilty party will be liable to a fine; this will lead to the better class of tradesman warranting their goods as pure, and the middle and upper classes will, in the end. reap the benefit of Dr. Hassall's investigations, and Mr. Scholefield's bill—but as for the poor, God help them! They pay dear for what they have, and never, by any chance, have it pure; and as they can't afford to have suspected articles analyzed, they must go the wall, as of old. We want a little touch of French despotism in these matters. Every drop of milk brought into Paris is tested at the barriers by the lactometer, to see if the 'iron-tailed cow' has been guilty of diluting it—if so the whole of it is remorselessly thrown into the gutter—the Paris milk is very pure in consequence. If a tradesman adulterates any article of food offered for sale, he is first fined, and then made publicly to confess his fault, by means of a placard placed in his window, setting forth the exact nature of the trick he has played upon his customers. Imagine some of our leading tradesmen obliged to sit in sack-cloth and ashes, and suffer his moral pillory! One or two rogues thus exposed would have a marvelous effect in keeping the sand out of the sugar, and the burnt beans out of the coffee, &c., &.

"Now then, old fellow, as yo have worked yourself round into good humor again, take a weed?"

"Not the slightest objection in life, for it's the only thing to be got unsophisticated—there is plenty of bad tobacco, it is true—but we know it is tobacco. There are many tales going, about the fine qualities of British tobacco grown in the Camberwell cabbage beds—but it's all fudge."

"Come," said I, "let's take a constitutional in the fresh air after this lecture?"

"Fresh air indeed:" all our old friend's savageness was fast reviving. "Fresh air, with every gully hole sending forth streams of sulpherated hydrogen, and sulphuric acid, impregnating all the water—where on earth do you find your fresh air?"

When he would have ended there is no telling, had not Bob slily tempted him with a principe, on which his mouth closed with immense satisfaction to all parties concerned.

Miscellaneous.

ONE WAY AND THE OTHER.

"Father," said a woman to her husband one morning "the boys want some new shoes."

"Want, want—always wanting!" said the man, in a cross tone. "I've got no shoes; if you want them, *get* them."

"I don't know who should, if *you* can't," answered the wife, catching the spirit of her husband; and the spirit once caught, she carried it down stairs into the kitchen, where she quickly saw that breakfast was in a backward state.

"Sally!" she cried, "why in the world is not breakfast ready? the mornings are long enough."

"This awful green wood!" cried Sally, who until now had been doing her best; but catching her mistress's tone, she quite lost her temper. "The wonder is breakfast's got at all," she muttered; while her mistress went out, and little Joe came in from the wood-house.

"Tie my shoe Sally," said he.

"Go away," cried Sally, "and not pester me at breakfast time.

"Cross creature!" cried little Joe, pouting and pulling off his shoe, which, for mischief, or not knowing what else to do, he swung at the cat lapping her milk. The shoe sent the cat one way and the cup another, and the milk in a puddle.

"You mischievous puppy!" cried Sally, giving little Joe a shake, and sending him off to the sitting room.

Joe in a terrible pet, fell upon his little sister, who was playing with a woolly dog, a little toy her auntie gave her, making it bark in a wheezy tone no dog was ever guilty of.

"Give it to me!" cried Joe, snatching it from her hand; whereupon Susy burst into an angry cry. Joe's mother struck him for it, and he set up a howl equal to any young cub in a bear's den; so that by the time breakfast was ready, the family sky was dark and squally as it could well be; for crossness is catching, and "the beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water."—PROV. XVII: 4.

THE OTHER WAY.

"Father," said a woman to her husband, one morning, "the boys want some new shoes."

"Yes, I suppose it is most time," answers the husband; "but I can't so well spare the money just now. I wonder if I could not black them nicely up, to make them answer a little longer. Let's see now."

"Do not trouble youself with them, husband," said the wife. Let *me* try and see what a gloss I can put on them; maybe they'll look as good as new. And away she tripped down stairs into the kitchen. "Sally," she said, "you are a little behind in breakfast, but I'll help you. No wonder; the green wood troubles you, I'm afraid."

"Please, no," answers Sally, "I'll fetch breakfast on the table in a minute;" and Sally stirs about with cheerful briskness, while little Joe comes in and asks to have his shoe tied.

"In a moment, deary," answers Sally, "while I run down and get some kindlings; your ma wants breakfast."

"Let *me* go," says little Joe; "I'll bring you some beauties," and away scampers the little boy, who soon comes back with an armful. "There, Sally," he says, "won't that help you?"

"Yes, deary," cries Sally; "now let me tie your shoe." And while she does it, Joe is looking at pussy lapping her milk.

"Pussy's had her breakfast," said Joe, "and I'll take up her cup, lest somebody should step on it and break it. Come, pussy, go with me," and he carries her into the sitting-room.—"Pussy has had her breakfast," he said to sissy; "now will she think your woolly dog a real dog? Let's show it to her."

Sissy put down her plaything, a little woolly dog and sure enough, puss, as soon as she saw it, bushed her tail and backed up her back, just ready for a fight; but pretty soon she saw her mistake, and ran under the table, as if afraid to be laughed at. How the children did laugh; and what a pleasant breakfast that was, where kindness was the largest dish; for "pleasant words are as a honeycomb, sweet to the soul, and health to the bones."—PROV. XVI: 24.

"PEACEABLE SECESSION."

On this point Daniel Webster spoke in his last great speech in the Senate, on the 7th of March, 1850. Hear him:

Mr. President:—I should much prefer to have heard, from every member on this floor, declarations of opinion that this Union could never be dissolved, than the declaration of opinion by anybody, that, in any case, under the pressure of any circumstances, such a dissolution was possible. I hear with distress and anguish the word "Secession," especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patriotic, and known to the country, and known all over the world, for their political services. Secession! Peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this vast country without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the Great Deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish—I beg everybody's pardon—as to expect to see any such thing? Sir, he who sees these States, now revolving in harmony around a common centre, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off, without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in the realms of space, without causing the wreck of the Universe. There can be no such thing as peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great Constitution under which we live—covering this whole country—is it to be thawed and melted away by secession, as the snows on the mountain melt under the influence of a vernal sun, disappear almost unobserved, and run off?—No, sir! I will not state what might produce the disruption of the Union; but, sir, I see as plainly as I see the sun in heaven what that disruption itself must produce. I see that it must produce war, and such a war as I will not describe, in its two-fold character.

Peaceable secession! Peaceable secession! The concurrent agreement of all the members of this great Republic to separate! A voluntary separation, with alimony on the one side and on the other! Why, what would be the result? Where is the line to be drawn?—What States are to secede? What is to remain American? What am I to be? An American no longer? Am I to become a sectional man, a local man, a separatist, with no country in common with the gentlemen who sit around me here, or who fill the other house of Congress? Heaven forbid? Where is the flag of the Republic to remain? Where is the eagle still to tower?—Or is he to cower, and shrink, and fall to the ground? Why, sir, our ancestors, our fathers, and our grandfathers, those of them that are yet living amongst us with prolonged lives, would rebuke and reproach us; and our children and our grand-children would cry out shame upon us, if we of this generation should dishonor these ensigns of the power of the government and the harmony of that Union which is every day felt among us with so much joy and gratitude.

DEATH'S YOUNGER BROTHER.

Some one has fancifully named sleep that state of unconsciousness nearest allied to the dreamless rest of the grave. And yet, how different! It is but the body that slumbers—the mind is ever active, and never quite loses its hold upon those physical organs through which it communicates with the outer world. All the bodily functions that sustain life go on with unimpaired regularity, while, with relaxed muscles, and in prostrate position, the frame finds repose from all other activities.

Wondrously like death is the quiet repose of the infant, or of him whose mind is at peace with all men. But a touch, a sound, awakens to intense life.

But not like death is the sleep of him who lies down companioned by a perturbed conscience. With starts, and cries, and fearful contortions, he marks the unceasing activity of the mind within that not even sleep can lull to quietude and peace. In dreams he may go back to days of innocence, but a touch awakens him to the deep consciousness of guilt that, even in his dreams, dogs him like an avenger, robbing him of "Nature's sweet restorer, *balmy* sleep," and causing him to rise unrefreshed, and still more unhappy.

Only a mind at rest, and a peaceful conscience, can indeed make sleep quiet—so quiet and serene, as truly to deserve the name of "Death's Younger Brother."

A MEAN VICE.

Lying is one of the meanest of vices. Aristotle lays it down for a maxim, that a brave man is clear in his discourse, and keeps close to the truth; and Pluetarch calls lying the vice of a slave. Lying in discourse is a disagreement between the speech and the mind of the speaker, when one thing is declared and another meant, and words are no image of thoughts. Hence it will follow, that he who mistakes a falsity for truth is no liar in repeating his judgment; and, on the other side, he that relates a matter which he believes to be false is guilty of lying, though he speaks the truth. A lie is to be measured by the conscience of him that speaks, and not by the truth of the proposition. Lying is a breach of the articles of social commerce, and an invasion upon the fundamental rights of society. Lying has a ruinous tendency; it strikes a damp upon business and pleasure, and dissolves the cement of society. Like gunpowder, it is all noise and smoke; it darkens the air, disturbs the sight; and blows up as far as it reaches. Nobody can close with a liar; there is danger in the correspondence; and more than that, we naturally hate those who make it their business to deceive us. Were lying universal, it would destroy the credit of books and records, make the past ages insignificant, and almost confine our knowledge to our five senses.

☞Why was Adam the best runner that ever lived? Because he was the first in the human race.

☞Reading serves for delight, for ornament, and for capacity; it improves nature, and is perfected by experience.

☞It is better that a man's own works, than that another man's words should praise him.

☞Both the Graces and the Furies are represented by the poets under the figure of woman.

☞If you would talk much, you should particularly endeavor to talk well; he always speaks too much who speaks ill.

☞The Arabians say—"it is not good to jest with God, Death or the Devil.

☞All nature is busy, and an idler, therefore, a monster in creation.

☞A true spirit of religion enlivens as well as composes the soul.

☞Ambition never looks behind it—a fatal error in many cases.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 21, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS.	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $3v0 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Sheriff's sale, by Sheriff Watson.
☞ A rare chance, by William Thomas.
☞ Administratrixs' Notice, by Mary White.
☞ Cosmopoliton Art Association, by Jno. J. Lawrence, Agent.

The Latest News.

— By the latest arrival we have news from Italy that the Piedmontese troops under Victor Emmanuel, gained a brilliant victory on the 3d inst., on the Garigliano. They attacked in front with the troops flanked by the fleet, and dispersed the Bourbon troops. The tents, wagons, and stores were left in Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 11,000 prisoners.

— The Secessionists lose Georgia by a majority of not less than 2500, Breckinridge having simply a plurality. As it requires a majority of votes to choose electors, there is no choice, and electors will be chosen by the Legislature. The Legislature, however, having adjourned, electors cannot be chosen, and Georgia will actually have no vote in the Electoral College.

— Bell carries Virginia by about 400 majority.

— The Secession excitement still continues in the South.

— Maryland, at the late election, by a vote of the people, decided against excluding free negroes from the State.

— Mr. Bonham of South Carolina, has resigned his seat as a member of Congress.—Another Republican gain.

— Judge Douglas is in good health. He was in New Orleans on Thursday last, and has just prepared an unanswerable letter to a joint committee, composed of the friends of Bell and Douglas, in which he declines a public entertainment, and at length states his views as to the future of American politics. It shall appear in our next issue.

— The friends of Douglas and Bell are uniting all over the South to save the Union.

— South Carolina has determined on seceding.—Will our President make an effort to crush the Disunionists? They may be our equals but can never be our masters.

— WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.— Private despatches from reliable quarters in California say that Douglas has carried that State by 3,000 votes over Lincoln and 11,000 over Breckinridge.

CAMERON COUNTY—This little embryo county, composed at present of three sparsely populated townships, elected its first county officers at the recent election. We believe they are all opposed to Shippen being made the county seat—the County Commissioners certainly are. The following are the officers, to wit:

Associate Judges—James Bailey, Merrick Housler.
Prothonotary, &c.—Isaac Ramage.
Sheriff—John A Eldred.
Coroner.—Wm. Floyd.
Treasurer—Washington Brooks.
County Commissioners—James Shaeffer, jr., Hezekiah Mix, George R. Vosburg.
Surveyor—Edward Vosburg.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the total of the vote as follows:

Lincoln,	268,518
Reading Ticket,	175,896
Straight Douglas,	17,350
Bell,	12,754
	474,538

The county of Forest to hear from, which gave Curtin 60 majority.

Vote for Governor:

Curtin,	262,403
Foster,	230,239
	492,642

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.—The successive steps in the election of President and Vice President of the United States are taken according to existing laws, at the following dates:

1. By the act of Congress of 1845, the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States are appointed in each State on the Tuesday next *after* the first Monday in November.

2. By the act of 1792 these Electors are to meet on the *first* Wednesday in December after, in their respective States, to cast their votes.

3. These votes when cast, are to be certified by the Electors and *sealed up*, and sent to the President of the Senate.

4. On the *second* Wednesday in February after, the sealed certificates of the Electors are to be broken open and the votes counted, and the result declared in the presence of Congress.

OIL EXCITEMENT.—The oleaginous fever has broken out in Cambria county, It is reported that there are surface indications of oil in many places on the mountain; and it is said that a saw-mill in that county has been supplied from the surface of the dam, for years past, with all the oil needed for burning and greasing purposes. Several companies are forming, and wells are about being sunk to ascertain the truth of the reports.

Politically Dead.

The Republicans tell us, says the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, that Mr. Douglas, by this election, is *politically dead*. They forget that he has four years to serve in the Senate of the United States, and that in that capacity he will stay there until Lincoln leaves the Presidency. In the Senate of the United States for the coming Administration Mr. Douglas will be a master spirit—the live man of Congress. If Mr. Lincoln does not pursue a correct policy, Mr. Douglas is in a position to criticize it, and hold up his errors to the country—a duty which he will fearlessly and boldly discharge. It would be much more correct to say that there is no future for Lincoln than to apply the remark to Mr. Douglas.—Mr. Lincoln's administration will make a *finish* of him—mark that! He will probably leave the Presidency hated and despised by most of those who voted for him, while Mr. Douglas, if he lives, has thirty years of political eminence before him. It is absurd to talk of a single reverse killing such a man as Stephen A. Douglas.

The Republicans should remember that Lincoln himself was defeated by Douglas for the Senate in Illinois in 1858, and that if he can stand one beating, Mr. Douglas, with his superior talents and energy, can stand a dozen. Mr. Douglas, although running against the prejudices and passions of both extremes of the Union, who had been mutually inflamed with hostility to each other by the acts of demagogues and knaves, *has received a greater number of votes than any other man who was ever beaten for the office.* The Republicans four years ago were proud of the race which Fremont made, who got 1,300,000 votes. Mr. Douglas has beat that, receiving *one million and a-half.* His vote is more than double that of Mr. Breckinridge or Bell. It is within fifteen per cent. of that of Lincoln. It has this glorious peculiarity, that it is distributed in every State in the Union. Breckinridge's votes are about all in the South; Lincoln's are about all in the North, but Mr. Douglas has thousand and tens of thousands in both Northern and Southern States. He alone got a national vote. His opponents received the votes of sections. It is, all things considered, a proud triumph for Mr. Douglas to have received *one million and a-half of votes* against two sectional candidates, one of whom had the assistance of the Federal Administration. Events will prove that Mr. Douglas is just about as near being killed politically as was General Jackson when the politicians defeated him in 1824 for President.

The Voice of a Patriot.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, in his late speech at Independence, Kentucky, was very severe on the disunionists. He said, in apostrophizing them:

"Don't break my country into fragments, and talk of the little Confederations that are to be so happy. You will pull down the great Confederacy—you will pull down the great American Constitution upon the head of the American people—and you offer yourselves to me as the men to build up half a dozen little shanties here, and call them Constitutions. [Applause.] I say to them, 'Begone! you poor tricksters? you miserable conceited set! You talk about pulling down the work that the hands of Washington laid the corner stone of: you talk of pulling down the great government made by the hands of Madison, and Monroe, and Hamilton, and all the great names that figured in our early and virtuous days. You talk about pulling it down and giving us a better government! [Applause.]

Why, gentlemen, there is no amount of scorn with which that set of fellows do not deserve to be treated!"

RARE EDITORIAL WINDFALL.—The venerable Nathaniel Willis, says the Boston *Transcript*, who was for many years editor of the Boston *Recorder*, has very recently received a very pleasing letter from an old subscriber, inclosing $30—the principal and interest of three years' subscription to his paper, due twenty-three years ago! Were this example generally followed, many a veteran printer's old age would be cheered by the reception of money which has been due so long that the debt has passed from their memory.

OUTRAGEOUSLY MEAN.—The meanest act we have heard of lately, is recorded by the Utica *Telegraph*. A man in that city, who was requested to act as pall bearer at the funeral of a friend's wife, presented the bereaved husband with *a bill of 56 cents for his services as pall bearer*, and received his pay. If the devil don't catch that contemptible chap, there's no use of having any devil.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION IN OHIO.—Miss Georgiette Tucker, a highly accomplished white girl, a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and a successful lecturer on literary subjects, eloped recently, from Toledo, in that State, with a colored barber, and went to Detroit, Michigan, where they were married, to the infinite disgust of the girl's father, who is said to be nearly crazy from this reduction of principles to practice.

SUPPOSED INSURRECTIONARY PLOT.—It is said that a plot for an insurrection was discovered on Thursday, among the negroes on the plantations of W. C. Cleveland, Harp, Simmons, Davidson, Johnson and others in Crawford county. A. V. Dreer, and Cullin Davidson, from Pennsylvania, the latter a school teacher, were the ringleaders. They have been arrested, and, with forty negroes, are in jail.—*Savannah Republican.*

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN PHILADELPHIA. —The Jews in Philadelphia are about erecting a magnificent building for a Hebrew Orphan Asylum at the expense of from $75,000 to 100,000. The lot has been secured, and the work will commenced forthwith.

A NAIL IN THE BRAIN.—Geoffrey J. Levalle, who was shot in a fight with T. B. Kershaw, at Petersburg, Va. died on the 12th instant. The wound was inflicted on the 15th of October, and the pistol was charged with a horse-shoe nail. The nail was found in his brain, where it has been for nearly a month.

Judge Douglas in New Orleans---His Speech.

On Thursday of last week, Judge Douglas met with a splendid reception at N. Orleans. He was waited on at Milenburg, (Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad,) by the National Democratic Committee and a large number of friends, and escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, where rooms hac been secured for him.

Long before the arrival of the cortege, a large crowd had assembled in St. Charles street, anxious to see Mr. Douglas and to hear him. When the honorable gentleman alighted and walked up the broad steps of the hotel, escorted by the committee, all rushed forward, and the pressure was so great that some individuals nearly lost their breath by being jammed against the granite columns.

After a short delay, Mr. Douglas answered to the repeated calls of the people in the streets, appeared on the portico and spoke a few words to the assembled sovereigns:

Fellow-Citizens of New Orleans: — Two years ago when I had just concluded a struggle in defense of the constitution, the Union and the equal rights of the States in my own State, I came here on private business and you gave me such a reception as had never before been extended to me. [Cheers.] When I came before you as a victor in a great contest, and you received me like a conqueror. [Cheers.] And now I appear before you, having just gone through another and a still greater struggle in defense of the same principles and the same rights, defeated in the contest, and yet you extend to me a welcome which could not have been excelled, even if I had come among you as the president elect. [Loud cries of "you will be in 1864." A banner, bearing a fine painting of Douglas with "1864" inscribed upon it, was here waved aloft amid the wildest cheering and enthusiasm.]

These are the right kind of friends.—[Cheers.] They adhere to a man in the right, whether defeated or victorious. ["Hurrah for Douglas," and cheers.] I have pleasure in believing that this demonstration is not intended as a mere personal compliment to myself. It is the more gratifying to me because it is the evidence of your devotion to those great principles of self-government and constitutional liberty to which my life is devoted, ["That's it," and cheers.] I believe that if we are faithful to the Constitution, there is no grievance which cannot be remedied under that instrument and within the Union. [Cheers.] If we are true to ourselves, there is no grievance for which disunion would be a remedy. [Cheers.] All we have to do is to maintain inviolate every provision of the Constitution, perform faithfully every duty it requires, and fulfil every obligation it imposes. [Cheers.]

So long as we live under a Constitution which is the supreme law of the land it must be administered so as to secure equal rights, equal justice and equal protection to the people of the States. [Cheers.] These principles of equality are not confined in their operations to the States, alone, but extend to the Territories and wherever else the American flag waves over American soil. [Cheers.]—Let us now bury the excitement and angry passions which have manifested themselves during the contest. Let us lay aside all partizan feeling and act as becomes patriots and lovers of our country. [Cheers.] Let us unite to put down sectionalism and abolitionism, and every other element of political and national discord.]Cheers.]

Let no grievances, no embittered feelings impair the force of our efforts. Let us put ourselves to work to rescue the government of the country from the hands of those whom we think unworthy to administer it. [Cheers.] If Abraham Lincoln is President, what harm can he do? ["None.] There is a majority against him in the Senate, and a majority in the House of Representatives. He is powerless for mischief—all that he can do is to fill the offices, and the majority in the Senate will reject those he nominates, if they are not good men. [Cheers.]

He will be an object of commisseration and pity rather than of fear? [Cheers.] Then why should we break up the best government that the sun in its circuit around the earth ever shone upon, merely because we, have been defeated in a Presidential election?—[Cheers.] Let us rather rally with renewed energy and dauntless courage to the performance of our duties and rescue the country from these hands in which it should never have been placed.

My friends, I did not come out here to make a speech; I only made my appearance to acknowledge the compliment of this enormous crowd. You have filled me with gratitude and I rejoice the more at the spirit that animates you, believing that it means the Constitution and the Union rather than a personal comment to me. [Cheers.]

After Senator Douglas had concluded, the multitude sent out upon the air three deafening cheers, the band struck up a patriotic air, and the people quietly retired.

THE POSTMASTERS' PARTY.—The column of Breckinridge votes in the Massachusetts return disclose an unusual number of men who, in their respective towns, stood "solitary and alone." In fact there are twenty-seven towns in the State which return each but one Breckinridge vote. That is the Postmaster undoubtedly. Thirteen towns have two Breckinridgers each. There the Postmaster has an assistant probably. The presence of three in several other towns, indicates the accession of a son, or an unusually obliging son-in-law, or possibly the man who does "chores" about the office, and goes out after the mail bags. This would form, altogether, a select party in Massachusetts, to be called the Postmasters' party. But there are defections even there. Forty towns have not a single vote in the Breckinridge column. Such is the blighting effect of Douglasism.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ The sanctum of the editor and proprietor of the *Huntsman's Echo*, a sheet printed in Nebraska, presents sometimes strange sights. "Last week," the editor says, "upon two occasions, from our office, we witnessed the playful pranks of several antelope, and again a sprightly red fox came near the enclosure, but cut and run when Towser came in sight; a nice race they had, and both made time, but reynard the best. A week ago two grizzly bears and three large wolves hove in sight and played round on the prairie at a safe distance; the same chaps, probably, that made a tender meal from a good sized calf of ours that had been running out. The buffalo have taken our caution, and for two weeks have not troubled us."

The Secession Movement.

A SPECIAL PROCLAMATION NOT TO BE ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It seems that Senator Hammond's resignation is immediate, a letter having been received here directing his personal effects to be sent forthwith to South Carolina.

The collector at Beaufort, S. C., has officially indicated his resignation, being unwilling, he says, to serve under a Republican Administration.

It has been stated that the subject of a special address was under Executive consideration, but it now appears that the plan is abandoned, in view of the early meeting of Congress, to whom, by the Constitution, the President is required to "give information of the state of the Union."

VIRGINIA—EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 15.—Governor Letcher called an extra session of the Legislature of this State for the 7th of January next, to take into consideration the present alarming condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary on the part of Virginia in this emergency.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 15.—The Charleston *Mercury* says the Mayor has issued a proclamation prohibiting steerage passengers from landing at Charleston, unless the owners of the ships or steamers bringing them enter into bonds to maintain them if they become encumbrances.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—Last night there was a grand torchlight procession of 600 "mutineers," composed of the military and firemen.

Ex-Speaker Orr made a speech espousing secession.

Congressman Keitt and others made simi- speeches.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—The demonstrations of welcome last evening to the members of the Legislature returning from the Capital, were very enthusiastic. A large Palmetto tree was placed in front of the Institute Hall where the meeting was held, and facing the speakers' stand was a large transparency with the motto, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Mr. Macbeth, the President, made a fine speech.

R. N. Gordon also addressed the delegates and the response of Mr. Porter, the President of the Senate, called forth prolonged applause.

Several other speakers made telling addresses and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

There were abundant displays of fireworks, and many houses were illuminated. During the day cannons were fired as flags were raised with Colonial and State mottoes inscribed upon them.

GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 15.—The leading men of all parties have been in conference here, and have unanimously agreed to a State Convention to recommend resistance—the time and mode of doing so to be settled in the Convention. A good feeling prevails.

Senator Toombs made a powerful secession speech on Wednesday night. Mr. Bartow, of Savannah, followed, urging the establishment of a Southern Confederacy with sovereignty in the Federal power, all State lines to be obliterated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 15.—In the Senate, considerable discussion has resulted from the motion referring the million appropriation bill for arms and munitions to the Finance Committee. The bill provides that the money thus appropriated shall be subject to the control of the Governor.

Many Senators objected to the placing the sword and purse in the same hands.

The proposed reference failed. The consideration of the bill will be proceeded with in regular order, and will be passed.

A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts till 1861.

A resolution was introduced giving power to the Governor, in case of an attempt by the Federal authority to coerce the seceding States, to employ the military forces of Georgia to resist such coercion. The resolution will pass.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—There is a better feeling in commercial circles to-day. There was a moderate run on the Citizens' Bank, but all demands were promptly met, and the best informed express full confidence in the soundness of that instiutnion.

Many manufacturing establishments, clothiers, etc., have reduced the number of their employees, which affects severely the working classes; but it is hoped that confidence will soon be measurably restored, and the former activity in trade resumed.

NOVEL MEASURES OF ADJUSTMENT—SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR SWANN, OF BALTIMORE.

Last evening, the Young Men's National Union Club held a large meeting at the Bell and Everett headquarters on Broadway.—Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, was announced to speak, but he was unavoidably detained.

Hon. Eli P. Norton, president of the club, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, pertinent to the present condition of the country, He was opposed to the action South Carolina was now taking, and believed the Bell and Everett men were just as willing to fight disunionism South as they had been to crush sectionalism North. [Cheers.]

Ex-Mayor Swan, of Baltimore, was introduced to the meeting, amid great applause.—He felt at home among the friends he saw around him, knowing them to be lovers of the Union, and opponents of any party which sought its dismemberment. He claimed to be as conservative a man as there lived south of Mason and Dixon's line, but, nevertheless, felt that there was real danger to the Union. He thought that Mr. Lincoln should reassure the country by avowing conservative sentiments, and expressing his determination to enforce existing laws. [Cheers.] In case the danger grew greater, he would advise a Convention, not of Southern States, but of all the States, and the settlement of the disturbing question, by pledging the North to the following propositions:

1. That hereafter the North should recognize, without qualification, the institution of slavery as it has existed under the Constitution.

2. The honest enforcement of the fugitive-slave law.

3. The equal right of the South to a full participation in the occupancy of the Territories.

He believed that upon the bases of these propositions all present evils would be corrected, and our Government move on in harmony forever.

The meeting adjourned at about 10 o'clock.

Italian Affairs.

[From the Press.]

Long before this time, Victor Emmanuel is virtually King of Italy. The Pope retains a portion of the States of the Church, and the province of Venitia still continues under the iron-rule of Austria. Nevertheless, Italy may be considered an united Kingdom, of which, by popular election, and surely by the grace of God, Victor Emmanuel is the Suzeram. When the poll was taken in Naples, whether this bold and fortunate man should be King, the whole minority-vote was under *two thonsand.*

The London *Times*, commenting upon this, says: "Of the votes given, there is not one per cent. protesting against the New revolution. We do not put any very great strength upon these universal suffrage votes. They may be managed by fraud, and their results are not to be accepted as indubitable proof of the convictions of a people. In this city of Naples, however, there are circumstances more than usually favorable to a minority.—Victor Emmanuel is not yet in the city, and Garibaldi is well known to be a fair man, who would lend himself to no trick, and would permit no force. There is a party even among the authors of the revolution who would willingly aid a respectable minority voting against immediate annexation. There are Mazzinian votes among that little heap of 1,600 dissentient voting tickets, as the correspondence from Naples which we published yesterday shows. Even if we did not know them from other sources that the inhabitants of the South are, as a mass, enthusiastic in the Italinn cause, the circumstances of this election show that there cannot be any great body of the people who are opposed to what is now being done. The very fact that what intimidation there was was very much that which occurs at an English election when a voter for the unpopular candidate comes to the poll, shows that the populace were all on the side of Italy. We have been told from time to time of the Lazzaroni, and of other classes, who were ready to join in reactionary movements. A peaceful and legal opportunity has now beeu afforded, and was of vital importance to those who claim their sympathies to get them to make a demonstration. They have, however, all gone with the Italian party, and the hostile votes do not even account for those who must be direct and immediate losers by the transfer of power from a tyrant of the Two Sicillies to a King of Italy."

The question—what is Victor Emmanuel next to do? may be readily answered. We are told that, of fair and fertile Italy, "Victor Emmanuel is now *de jure* King. He has nothing now to do but to hold his own.—Master of a powerful army and a formidable fleet, to the excellence of which even his enemies bear willing witness, there is nothing now in Italy can offer him resistance. Francis II. has almost ceased to be a substance, and, if it were not a strong and an immediate political necessity to remove him from Italian soil, it would seem like cruelty to concentrate so great a force upon so puny an antagonist. It is now less a contest than a necessary expulsion; but it must be done, and done without delay, for that King's name may even yet be a tower of strength to Austria, if Austria should go mad some morning, as she once before went mad."

Capua occupied by Garibald's forces; the ex-King driven into a corner at Gaeta; Victor Emmanuel co-operating with Garibaldi; Naples anxious to receive its newly-elected King. What after this? Only that Bombalino is now playing his last game. From Gaeta flight is easy. The French fleet will facilitate his retreat, and, once that he leaves his country,

"He parts, like Ajut, never to return."

But, it is said, Gaeta is a great fortress.—It *was*, but can scarcely be called so now.—Here from an English paper, is a sketch of that asylum of fugitive royalty:

"In the history of Italian freedom after the fall of the Roman Empire, Gaeta was one of the three Greek municipalities which became the refuge of the civilization of Rome. Amalfi, Gaeta, and Naples subsequently advanced to independence on the ruins of the Eastern empire, and the imperial power at Constantinople was too enfeebled to offer opposition to the change. Their chief magistrate bore the title of Doge; their wealthy merchants had ships and settlements in the great ports of the Levant, and late the foundation of the commercial prosperity of the Italian republics of later times. The bluff promontary of Gaeta, united to the main land bya low and narrow isthmus, strengthened by walls, and backed by the difficult defites of thr Cæcuban mountains, gave to this accidnt settlement that natural strength which has made it in our own times the key-fortress of the kingdom. The city consequently survived the invasion of the Lombards and the Saracens, and did not lose its liberty until the 12th century, when it was absorbed along with the other free cities of Southern Italy, in the magnificent conquest of the Normans. Its beautiful and its rich orange, lemon, and citron groves give it a peculiarly southern character. It is the chief city of the 4th distrotto of the Terra di Lavoro, and a seat of a bishopric. It has a population, including the garrison, of nearly 12,000 souls. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Erasmus, contains the standard presented by Pius V. to Don John of Austria, the commander of the Christian army at the siege of Lepanto. The celebrated column with twelve faces, on which are inscribed the names of the twelve winds in Greek and Latin, is one of the most curious monuments in the town. The beauty of the women is very striking, and their light brown hair contrasts singularly with the black color which is so peculiar a characteristic of female beauty in other parts of Italy. In the French invasion of 1798, the fortress, commanded by the Swiss General Tschiudy, surrendered at discretion to the army of Gen. Rey; an event so disgraceful that it is generally regarded as an act of treachery, for the garrison contained 4,000 soldiers, 70 cannon, 12 mortars, 20,000 muskets, and supplies for a year. After the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the fortifications were again strengthened, and the citadel was enabled to sustain the memorable siege of 1806, which is so well known to Englishmen from the operations of our navy on the coast in support of the besieged.

At the approach of the French army under Messena, the feeble regency of Naples engaged to give up all the fortresses of the kingdom. The citadel of Gaeta was commanded by the Prince of Hesse Philipstadt, who answered the summons of the regency by saying that he should disobey their command, for the higher commands of honor and of war. The Prince, assisted by the operations of the English fleet upon the coast, was enabled gallantly to hold out until the fall of Scylla in July, 1860; and on the 18th of that month, after ten days continued firing, the fortress honorably capitulated. The history of Gaeta after the peace was again indirectly connected with England, the Governor being Gen. Joseph Edward Acton, who married the sister of the Princess of Hesse Philipstadt, and was the brother of Sir John Acton, the English Prime Minister of Naples. The palace of the Governor, which was so long the residence of Pius IX in 1850, presents nothing to require description."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—*Five Persons Burned to Death.*—Daniel Swearinger, a farmer, going to Tuscawara county, Ohio, to Fort Dodge, Iowa, while crossing the prairie, near the latter place, on the 2d inst., with his wife and four children in a wagon, was overtaken by a prairie fire, and all except the father perished. The Nevada *Advocate*, says:

Without other warning than a moment's sensation of the heat as felt through the cover of the wagon in which they were travelling in fancied security, they were overtaken by fire on the prairie. Before any measures for protection could be taken, the wagon cover was in flames. In a moment the bedding and other inflamable material was on fire, and before Mr. S. could make his way out of the wagon, through the flames, his clothing was on fire. Unfortunately, as he fell out of the wagon, he was kicked by one of his horses, and for a time stunned beyond ability to help the others.

He revived in time to see his wife fall from the wagon, burned to death, and to drag from the flames one of his children, already dead. His own clothing was burned entirely from his body, and he is severely burned, especially in the head, face and hands. He is at present sightless, but hopes are entertained of his recovery, and that his eyesight is not destroyed. Two of the children were literally burned up in the wagon. Of one nothing could be found but the skull; the other being a charred mass, in which was no trace of humanity left. One of the horses was burned to death in the harness; the other succeeded in freeing himself, but is badly burned. The dead are Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Swearinger, aged 30 years; Sarah Jane, Rebecca Ellen, George Dalton and Sabrina, his children, aged respectively, eleven, nine, seven and two years. The calamity occurred seven miles north-west of this place, on the Fort Dodge road, in a small basin or commencement of a water channel.

THE VIRGINIA LADIES EXCITED.—Political excitement runs so high in Virginia that even ladies resort to the knock-down style of argument. At Richmond, the other day, two ladies, one a partizan of Breckinridge and the other of Bell, got so excited while discussing the merits of their respective candidates, that fair damsel who espoused Mr. Bell's fortunes struck the admirer of Breckinridge over the noddle with her fan, breaking a head ornament to pieces, and arousing all the terrible passions of her antagonist's nature. At it they went, and for a while silks, satins, laces, feathers, flounces and ribbons flew about in wild confusion. The disgraceful scene was only terminated on the arrival of a gentleman from a distant part of the house, who, hearing the noise, hastened to the spot, and thus probably saved the life of one or both.

WEALTH OF GEORGIA.—We learn from the annual report of the controller-general, from the year 1860, that the total amount of property returned on the tax digest for the year amounts to the immense sum of $672,322,777. According to the census of 1859, there was a fraction over 521,000 free white inhabitants; and it is a reasonable calculation that in ten years will swell that number to at least 550, 000. These figures will show the fact, that if the taxable property in the State was equally divided among the people, the amount for each free white man, woman and child, would be within a fraction of $1223.—*Savannah Republican.*

ARMAGEDDON AT HAND.—The Rev. Mr. Baxter, an English divine, lectured in Washington, on the 23d, on "the awful national calamities prophecied to be impending, and the coming of Christ to judgment about 1864–68." The lecturer thought that Louis Napoleon was the great Anti-Christ spoken of in the Bible; that he, in company with the Emperor of Russia, was to make war upon Jerusalem; that this was to terminate in the battle of Armageddon, in which all the wicked would be destroyed; and then would come the millenium.

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The *Art Journal* is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3,50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced *the handsomest Magazine in America.* It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in coin or stamps. Address,

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
546 Broadway, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received and forwarded by JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent for Huntingdon and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can bee seen,
Nov. 21, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

AN EARNEST REQUEST.—We have published the *Globe* regularly for fifteen years, during which time thousands of dollars of arrearages for subscription and advertising, have accumulated upon our books. We have never *pressed* those of our friends in arrears, for a settlement. But *now*, as we have in contemplation some extensive improvements in the size and appearance of the *Globe* at an early day, we intend, before making those improvements, to have the wheat sifted from the chaff, and our books squared up. Therefore, all who are indebted to us are requested to call before the 1st of December and square their accounts. We hope there will be no delay on the part of *all* our patrons *in arrears*. We are politically defeated, but neither frightened nor dismayed.

PHYSICAL BENEFITS OF SINGING.—The following will be found among the good effects accruing from the practice of singing:—A frequent correction of defects in speech, including stammering, hissing, and nasal enunciation. Singing also improves the hearing; for by listening to singing, they learn to distinguish the relative positions of the notes uttered by one voice. The ear thus becomes practiced, and fully able to convey the close distinction of tone to the seat of perception. Singing, besides, is a great improvement to the health of children; notwithstanding, an opinion to the contrary has been long current, and that singing by young children in particular has a baneful tendency, occasioning spitting of blood and pulmonary diseases.—However, recent scientific examinations in Germany and elsewhere have demonstrated the utter fallacy of this idea. Nothing is calculated more than singing to produce the power of free perspiration, and so systemize the breathing (if we may use the expression) as to prevent or remedy the weakness of the chest so often and so unjustly complained of. There are other benefits to our physical nature, connected with the practice of singing, of which we may speak more in detail hereafter. Meanwhile, we must not forget the moral and intellectual effects of singing.—They are numerous, and even more obvious than the physical.

EXPANDING THE CHEST.—Those in easy circumstances, or who pursue sedentary indoor employment, use their lungs but little, breathe but little air into the chest, and thus independently of positions, contract a wretchedly small chest, and lay the foundation of the loss of health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. Recollect the lungs are like a bladder in the structure, and can be stretched open to double the size with perfect safety, giving a noble chest and perfect immunity from consumption.

The agent and only agent required is the common air we breathe, supposing, however, that no obstacle exists, external to the chest, such as tying it around with stays, or having the shoulders lie upon it. On rising from bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, with your chest thrown back, and the shoulders thrown entirely off the chest; now inhale all the air you can, so that no more can be got in; now hold your breath and throw your arms behind, hold your breath as long as possible. Repeat those breaths as long as you please. Done in a cold room it is much better, because the air is so much denser and will act more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercising the chest in this manner, inflexible and expansive, and will enlarge the capability and size of the lungs.

WOODEN SCHOOL SLATES.—Since the manufacture of wooden nutmegs, in the State of Connecticut, has ceased, the people have turned their attention to the manufacture of all sorts of Yankee notions, from patent sewing birds, in the manufacture of which a fortune has been made, and wooden clocks, in which fortunes have been made and lost, down to campaign medals, of which one manufacturer turns out ten thousand per diem. About the last invention contrived by these ingenious people is the manufacture of school slates out of wood. Not long ago, Messrs. Dean & Munger, of New Haven, Conn., took out a patent, through the office of the *Scientific American*, for the manufacture of this article, and from their manifest superiority over the old stone slate, they are going into almost universal use. They are made of three thicknesses of veneering glued together and covered on both sides with a black coating of just the proper degree of roughness to receive the impression from the pencil, and are then framed in the usual manner. Their most striking peculiarities are their extreme lightness and durability; they may be thrown down and even stamped upon without being broken. They are for sale at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store.

A HINT FOR WASHING DAY.—It is said that a little pipe-clay dissolved in the water employed in washing will clean the dirtiest clothes thoroughly, with about one half the labor and full one half less the soap. Besides, the clothes will be much improved in color.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A pair of silver frame spectacles and case were left in our book store last week. As they are too old for our eyes, the owner can have them.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. David Bolger, an old and esteemed citizen of Martinsburg, Blair county, disappeared from his family on Wednesday night, Nov. 7th, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him. Mr. Bolger, for some time previous to his disappearance, had been much distressed in consequence of the death of a promising son—which occurred in September last. He had apparently recovered from his affliction, until a few days prior to his disappearance, when his mind seemed partially to give way under the power of his deep distress. On the night of his departure, immediate search was made for him by his family and citizens of Martinsburg, and the search has been continued up to the present time, but without obtaining the shadow of a clue as to his fate or whereabouts. Mr. Bolger is about 50 years of age, rather sharp features, and about 5 feet 10 inches or 6 feet in height.—He was dressed in a black frock coat and black pants, morocco shoes, and a brown straw hat. Any tidings of the missing man, communicated to Rev. J. Hassler, J. C. Everhart, or A. S. Morrow, Martinsburg, Pa., will be gratefully received by his family.

BOILED WHEAT FOR DESSERT.—Pick over and wash a pint of white wheat, boil four hours, put in salt the same as for rice; refill with boiling water, if more is needed; stir often the last half hour, being careful not to let it burn; cook it dry. Sometimes it looks starchy but that soon disappears. Serve hot or cold with sweet cream. This we think an excellent dessert, and very fine for invalids. Another very rich dish for dessert can be made of wheat, cooked like the above; then boil a quart of sweet milk, one cup of sugar, one cup of raisins, currants, or any fruit, (raisins are preferable,) two beaten eggs; cook slowly, and stir until it boils; serve cold or hot, without sauce. Or, *after the wheat is washed*, soak it in warm water over night, keep it wet till time for use, then simmer the water all out of it, then add the milk and other ingredients, and use as above.

NOT GUILTY.—Roeloff the conductor, and Armstrong the engineer, of the train which killed two men in this place during the encampment, were up for trial in our Court last week. The charge of manslaughter could not be sustained against either of them by the evidence, and consequently both were acquitted. The evidence we heard satisfied us that the engineer and brakesmen done all in their power to check the speed of the train before it passed the Station, but the condition of the track, which was very slippery, caused by rain and being walked upon by the crowd above and below the Station, made it impossible to check its speed, the wheels slipping on the rails after they had been locked. The only sure way to avoid accidents of the kind is to keep off the track at all times.

BAD BOYS.—There are a large number of bad boys in Huntingdon—and *very bad* boys, too, are many of them—ranging from eight to fifteen years of age, who are suffered to run the streets day and night without restraint—boys with parents and without parents—well-dressed boys and ragged boys—boys whose parents cannot control them, and boys whose parents *will not* control them—all banded together and working in concert, exhibiting a degree of cunningness and intelligence, in their way, to be expected only in evil doers of maturer years. Whose fault is it that there so many such in the town. Certainly it is somebody's fault, and sombody should see to it. A timely move in the proper direction may save some of them from the penitentiary or the gallows.

IMPURE WATER.—Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired and perspired gasses in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy.—The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gasses. At ordinary temperatures a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of amonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of that of ice. Hence water, kept in the room awhile, is always unfit for use. For the same reason the water in a pump stock should all be pumped out in the morning before any is used. Impure water is more injurious to the health than impure air.

COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit Fives on the Western Bank, of Philadelphia, exceedingly close imitations of the genuine, have made their appearance. The most perceptible difference is in the shading of the words 'Western Bank' and 'Five Dollars.' In the spurious it is heavier than in the genuine. The signature of the Cashier on the spurious is engraved, and the paper is poor and of a smoky hue. But this, in all probability, is one of the tricks of counterfeiters, in order to get it described as such, and then to flood the country with notes on paper equal to the genuine. The only security the public at large have, is to refuse, for the present, all fives on this Bank.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Thursday of last week, Frank, the youngest son of Mr. D. D. Woods, of this place, met with a singular and very painful accident. He was playing on the side-walk in front of his father's house, when he fell—his chin striking the pavement—and bit off the end of his tongue. Dr. Gemmill, of Altoona, was sent for, who sewed on the piece, but up to this time it is not healed, and causes the little fellow a great deal of suffering.—*Tyrone Star, of 14th inst.*

☞ The attendance at Court last week was slim. The few gentlemen who gave us a friendly call have our thanks. As we have already ordered a new press and new type for our improvements early in January, we do hope *all* our friends in arrears will call, or let us hear from them in a substantial way through the mail, *immediately*. The enlarged *Globe*, will be sent to those only who shall appear upon our books at the time as paying subscribers. We do not want to lose a single name, but we must be receiving our subscriptions to enable us to stay in the Union. In Union there is strength.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—The following sensible advice we copy from the last number of *Godey's Lady's Book*. Read it:

"TAKE YOUR OWN PAPER.—Let us still try to impress this upon our subscribers. Take your home paper before subscribing to any other, it is a duty you owe, and one you ought not to neglect. If you want the Lady's Book also, take that in a club with your own paper. You will save a dollar by the operation."

The *Lady's Book* and *Globe* can be had for $3 50 a year.

IN DEMAND.—Since the election we have had an almost constant demand for marriage certificates. We have heard a rumor of two or three "fusions" in this place "for better or for worse," but as we have not the authority of the clergy, or the receipt of a cake, to justify us in making them public we shall try to keep the names of the parties interested a secret.

DIARIES FOR 1861.—A fine assortment just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Diaries should be in more general use. The young man in particular should keep a Diary in his pocket and note down something every day in the year. A good thought or a good action carefully noted down every day during 1861 might produce good fruit in after life.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—We invite attention to the annual advertisement of this Association in to-day's *Globe*. Mr. Jno. J. Lawrence, Honorary Secretary, in this place, will take pleasure in receiving subscribers.

☞ A fine stock of Violins, Strings, &c., —also, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes and Flageolets, for sale cheaper than the same article can be bought in the cities—for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

A HANDSOME IMPROVEMENT.—The County Commissioners are erecting a handsome iron fence in front of the Court House. The fence was cast and is being put up by Mr. John M. Cunningham, of this place.

RESIGNED.—We notice by the Hollidaysburg papers that Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D., has resigned his charge of the Presbyterian congregation in that place, and intends removing to Parkesburg, Chester county.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.—After examining the proceedings of last week, we come to the conclusion to wait until they were put in shape to be understood before we would publish them. They shall appear next week.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.—Just received at Lewis' Book Store, a new article of writing fluid. It costs but a trifle more and is much superior to any writing inks.

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1861, only 3 cents, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ The best and greatest variety of pocket memorandum books, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Mr. DAVID P. MOORE and Miss AMANDA MUSSER, all of West township, Hunt. Co.

On the 13th inst., by Joseph Johnston, Esq., Mr. HENRY C. LOGAN and Miss BARBARA ANN MILLER, all of West twp.

On the 14th, by the same, Mr. JOHN H. GREEN and Miss ELIZA J. DAVIS, all of Petersburg.

On the 15th inst., at the Franklin House, by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. HUGH KYLE and Miss SARAH J. WHITSEL, all of Manor Hill, Hunt. Co.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.—FLOUR—There is no demand for export, and the retailers are buying at from $5,50@5,62½ to $6@6,25 for superfine and extra. Rye Flour is dull at $4,25. Corn Meal $3,50.

Grain—Wheat is dull; small lots sold $1,33@1,34 for common to choice prime red, and $1,40@1,50 for common to choice white. Corn is dull at 70 cents. Little doing in Rye, and sells slowly at 78 cents. Oats are selling in a small way at 33 cents.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand at $6@6,25 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges from $2,50@2,75 per bu. Flaxseed $1,62 per bushel.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of John White, Deceased.]
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John White, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MARY WHITE.
Nov. 21, 1860. Administratrix.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to sale, at public vendue, as the property of Andrew Wise, at his residence, in Union township, near Mapleton, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of December, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

The undivided half part of a tract or parcel of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the Juniata river on the south, land of A. P. Wilson on the north, land of D. McMurtrie on the northwest, and land connected with Matilda Furnace on the east, containing about 35 acres, more or less, having thereon a chopping mill and distillery.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to a tract of land situate in Union township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Vandike, adjoining lands of Levi Dell and John Pheasant on the north-west, Michael Quarry on the south, Jack's Mountain on the south-east, and land of Asa Corbin on the north, containing about 400 acres, with 43 acres cleared and three log houses thereon.

ALSO—All the interest and estate of defendant, in a tract of land situate in Union township, adjoining land of Asher Kelly on the north-west, a tract in the name of Robt. Bell on the south, Brewster's heirs on the east, and John Bell on the north, being on Jack's Mountain unimproved, containing about 100 acres, more or less, and surveyed on a warrant in the name of Thomas Bell.

ALSO—All the interest and estate of defendant, in a tract or parcel of land, consisting of three parcels, adjoining land of James Field and John Gayton on the north-west, John Gayton and the town of Mapleton on the north-east, land of Matthew F. Campbell and others, containing 110 acres, be the same more or less, about 90 acres are cleared, with a two story log house, frame barn and other buildings thereon.
JNO. C. WATSON,
Nov. 21, 1860. Sheriff.

A RARE CHANCE.—
FOR SALE CHEAP.
The well known Ambrotype wagon, situated on Hill street, with everything in perfect order, for carrying on the business. Terms easy and a reasonable credit given. For further information apply soon to the undersigned, on Allegheny street, Huntingdon.
WM. F. THOMAS.
Nov. 21, 1860.

THE GLOBE:
THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall resume publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

THE DAILY GLOBE will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters, equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they will appear in The Daily Globe of the next morning which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Head of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, at least 2,000 pages. This is acknowledged to be the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words it contains.

The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually interesting one, because the debates will, in a great measure, be upon the policy of the Prestdent elect, and The Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which full debates of Congress can be obtained.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:—

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the DAILY GLOBE free of postage.

Approved August 6, 1852.

TERMS:

For a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE, for four months,	$3 00
For a copy of THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, during the session,	3 00
For 2 copies ditto, when ordered at the same time,	5 00

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

JOHN C. RIVES.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, '60-3t.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, *Bronchitis*, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of *Fistula*, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ The above work is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of William Hess, Deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of William Hess, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
ANTHONY WHITE,
Nov. 7, 1860.-6t*. Admr.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail. 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.
MRS. L. A. HAMER,
Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Bionds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.
Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-6m.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE.
J. A. HANIGAR,
A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.
MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ The above work is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of Elizabeth Sheirk, Dec'd.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of ELIZABETH SHEIRK, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to me for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment.
GEORGE RUSSEL,
Oct. 31, 1860.-6t. *Administrator.*

CAUTION.—
The public are notified not to trust my sons JACOB and HENRY STAILY, on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by either of them.
JACOB STAILEY, Sr.
Petersburg, Oct. 31, 1860.-3t*

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,
In Huntingdon, on the 19th day of of November. Also on the 17th day of December next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.
He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.
☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.
N. B.—See Handbills.
DR. W. LEVINGSTON.
Sept. 24, 1860.-2m.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water*.
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

SOUND ON THE
BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.
LEVI WESTBROOK
Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.
Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books,
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,
CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS. } PHILADELPHIA.
Publishers of Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, the largest and best Outline Maps ever published, Sander's New Readers, Greenleaf's and Brook's Arithmetics, &c. Monteith's and McNally's Geographies, White's Copy Books, Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. [Nov. 14, '60.

PHOTOGRAPHY
In all its Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at
C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,
632 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia
Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, &C.;
For Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c.
Nov. 14, 1860.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
The Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a Commission, or wages at from $25 to $60 per month, and expenses paid. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child of 10 years can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and the price is but Fifteen Dollars. Persons wishing an agency will address
J. N. BOYLAN,
Secretary Erie Sewing Machine Company,
Nov. 14, 1860. MILAN, OHIO.

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, &c.,
No. 206 (old No. 116) N. Third St., Philadelphia.
☞ Our Carpet Chain is put up FULL WEIGHT, without pasteboard. Orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 14, 1860.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED.
In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.
Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the library of every Household in the Land.
☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.
☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing
LEARY, GETZ & CO., Publishers,
No. 22f North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

PHILADELPHIA
PAPER HANGING MANUFACTURERS,
(FALL TRADE.)
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Having removed to their New Store, Cor. FOURTH & MARKET Streets, are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of
WALL PAPERS BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS,
WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c., &c.,
all of the newest and best designs, from the lowest priced article to the finest
Gold and Velvet Decorations.
☞ Purchasers will do well to visit the establishment of HOWELL & BOURKE'S,
N. E. Cor. Fourth & Market, Philadelphia.
Oct. 3, 1860.-3m.

J. PALMER & CO.,
MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,
Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED and PICKLED FISH, viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Cod Fish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.
Oct. 3, 1860.-3m.

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assorments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.
J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.
—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,-1y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches. Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.
Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
Sept. 5, 1860.-3m.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.
WM. C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church, PHILADELPHIA,

Has for sale, the *best family Cooking Stoves in the Market*—a good and faithful servant; the great *provider* for the Family! Every household should have a *reliable* Lehigh Gas Burner Cooking Stove—always reliable, always economical.
Also, the great *Gas Consuming Heating Stove*, for Parlors, &c.—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than any other stove. For sale, with a large assortment of all kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail WILLIAM C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia.
Sept. 19, 1860.-3m.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!
HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.
☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.
☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission*.
☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.
☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.
July 18, 1860.-6m.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.
Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.
☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.
August 22, 1860.-3m.

MADAME SCHWEND'S
INFALLIBLE POWDERS,
For the speedy and effectual CURE of all Inflammations, Fevers, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Piles, Gravel, and all Acute and chronic Diseases of ADULTS and CHILDREN, Send 3 cent Stamp to her Agent.
GEO. B. JONES,
Box 2070, Philadelphia P. O.
Hundreds of testimonials.
☞ Agency S. W. Cor. Third and Arch Street.
Oct. 3, 1860.-10t.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

PENN'A. LEGISLATURE---1861.

HOUSE.

Philadelphia.
1. Joseph Caldwell.
2. Thomas E. Gaskill.
3. Patrick McDonough.
4. Robert E. Randall.
5. Joseph Moore, Jr.
6. Daniel G. Thomas.
7. Dr. J. H. Seltzer.
8. J. E. Ridgway.
9. Henry Dunlap.
10. H. G. Leisenring.
11. Isaac A. Sheppard.
12. Richard Wildey.
13. William D. Morrison.
14. George W. H. Smith.
15. John F. Preston.
16. Thomas W. Duffield.
17. Charles F. Abbott.

Delaware.
Chalkey Harvey.

Chester.
William T. Shafer,
Caleb Pierce,
Isaac Acker.

Montgomery.
Dr. John H. Hill,
John Stoneback,
John Dismant.

Bucks.
Joseph Barnsley,
Dr. Asher Reiley.

Northampton.
Jacob Cope,
P. F. Ellenberger.

Lehigh and Carbon.
William H. Butler,
W. C. Lichtenwallner.

Monroe and Pike.
Charles D. Brodhead.

Wayne.
A. B. Walker.

Luzerne.
Lewis Pughe,
H. P. Hillman,
Peter Byrne.

Susquehanna.
George T. Frazier.

Bradford.
Henry W. Tracy,
Dr. C. T. Bliss.

Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour.
Thomas Osterhout,
Hiram R. Kline.

Fayette.
John Collins.

Greene.
Patrick Donley.

Washington.
John A. Happer,
Robert Anderson.

Allegheny.
Kennedy Marshall,
Thomas Williams,
Charles L. Goehring,
William Douglas,
Alexander H. Burns.

Beaver and Lawrence.
Joseph H. Wilson,
J. W. Blanchard.

Butler.
W. M. Graham,
Thomas Robinson.

Mercer and Venango.
George D. Hofius,
Elisha W. Davis.

Clarion and Forest.
William Devins.

Jefferson, Clearfield, McKean and Elk.
Isaac G. Gordon,
Samuel M. Lawrence.

Crawford and Warren.
Hiram Butler,
E. Cowan.

Erie.
Henry Teller,
Gideon J. Ball.

Potter and Tioga.
S. B. Elliott.
B. B. Strang.

Lycoming and Clinton.
William H. Armstrong,
H. C. Bressler.

Centre.
William C. Duncan.

Mifflin.
Adolphus F. Gibboney.

Union, Snyder and Juniata.
Thomas Hayes,
John J. Patterson.

Northumberland.
Amos T. Bisel.

Schuylkill.
Daniel Koch,
Henry Huhn,
Linn Bartholomew.

Dauphin.
William Clark,
Dr. Lewis Heck.

Lebanon.
Jacob L. Bixler.

Berks.
E. Penn Smith,
Michael P. Boyer,
Henry B. Rhoads.

Lancaster.
Henry M. White,
Joseph Hood,
Michael Ober,
John M. Stehman.

York.
John Manifold,
Daniel Rieff.

Cumberland and Perry.
William B. Irvin,
William Lowther.

Adams.
Henry J. Myers.

Franklin and Fulton.
James R. Brewster,
James C. Austin.

Bedford and Somerset.
Edward M. Shrock,
Charles W. Ashcom.

Huntingdon.
Brice X. Blair.

Blair.
James Roller.

Cambria.
Alexander C. Mullin.

Indiana.
James Alexander.

Armstrong and Westmoreland.
J. R. McGonigal,
James Taylor, A. Craig.

SENATE.

1st *District—Philadelphia.*
Jeremiah Nichols,
John H. Parker,
George R. Smith,
George Connell.

2d—*Chester and Delaware.*
Jacob S. Serrill.

3d—*Montgomery.*
John Thompson.

4th—*Bucks.*
Mahlon Yardley

5th—*Lehigh and Northampton.*
Jeremiah Shindel.

6th—*Berks.*
Hiester Clymer.

7th—*Schuylkill.*
Robert M. Palmer.

8th—*Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.*
Henry S. Mott.

9th—*Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming.*
George Landon.

10th—*Luzerne.*
W. W. Ketchum.

11th—*Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren.*
Isaac Benson.

12th—*Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union.*
Andrew G. Gregg.

13th—*Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia.*
Franklin Bound.

14th—*Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin.*
Dr. E. D. Crawford.

15th—*Dauphin and Lebanon*
A. R. Boughter.

16th—*Lancaster.*
William Hamilton,
John Hiestand.

17th—*York.*
William H. Welsh.

18th—*Adams, Franklin and Fulton.*
Alexander K. McClure.

19th—*Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon.*
S. S. Wharton.

20th—*Blair, Cambria and Clearfield.*
Louis W. Hall.

21st—*Indiana and Armstrong.*
J. E. Meredith.

22d—*Westmoreland and Fayette.*
Smith Fuller.

23d—*Washington and Greene.*
George V. Lawrence.

24th—*Allegheny.*
John P. Penny,
Elias H. Irish.

25th—*Beaver and Butler.*
De Lorma Imbrie.

26th—*Lawrence, Mercer and Venango.*
James H. Robinson.

27th—*Erie and Crawford.*
Darwin A. Finney.

28th—*Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk.*
Kennedy L. Blood.

THE U. S. SENATE.

The political complexion of the United States Senate is rapidly changing. It is thus referred to by the Washington *Constitution*, the President's organ. The next Senate will be composed thus:

Democrats and Conservatives.

Fifteen Southern States,	30
Mr. Bright, of Indiana,	1
Mr. Rice of Minnesota,	1
Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey,	1
Mr. Latham, of California,	1
Total,	34

Opposition—Black Republicans.

Maine,	2	Indiana,	1
New Hampshire,	2	Illinois,	1
Vermont,	2	Michigan,	2
Massachusetts,	2	Iowa,	2
Connecticut,	2	Wisconsin,	2
New York,	2	Minnesota,	1
New Jersey,	1	Oregon,	2
Pennsylvania,	2		
Ohio,	2	Total.	30

"Pennsylvania and Indiana will send Black Republicans in the place of Messrs. Bigler and Fitch, and hence we put them down, though their successors have not yet been elected. Mr. Douglas' position is such that he may or may not act with the South, and hence we class him with neither. If Mr. Gwin is re-elected, the Democrats and conservatives will have 35 instead of 34, and if he is defeated, it will stand thus:

Democrats and conservatives,	34
Republicans,	31
Mr. Douglas,	1

TALKING RIGHT OUT.

That old Clay Whig organ, The *Commonwealth*, Frankfort Ky., after avowing its editor's individual belief that any State that will has a right to secede from the Union, goes on to say

"If the people of South Carolina, Alabama, or Georgia, desire to secede from the Union, in the name of the Constitution let them do so. Let them form a Republic, an Empire, or anything else they may fancy. Let them inclose themselves within a Chinese wall if they want to, and here is one who will contribute his mite toward furnishing the requisite rocks. Let them do what they please. Let them do it as they please, and when they please, with one solitary condition, viz: that their separation shall be final. Their absence would be an incalculable and invaluable relief to the balance of the people of these United States. We should escape large quantities of quadrennial gas, and noise, and confusion, and stuff."

"At every Presidential election, these political filibusters remind us of the poor Frenchman who locked himself in a room with a rich ditto, and threatened to blow his own brains out and charge the rich one with the murder, unless the latter gave him then and there five hundred dollars. Every four years, these Southern Quixotes swell up with bad whiskey and worse logic, and tell the balance of the people if they don't do so and so, that they—the Quixotes—will secede. Let them secede and be—blessed. We are tired of their gasconade, their terrific threats, and their bloody prophecies. They were never calculated for any higher destiny than that of frightening old women and children. They have been revived and repeated until—to use an expressive vulgarism—they are played out. Their bombast is absolutely sickening."

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A New Pocket Manaul of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

1860.
FALL and WINTER GOODS.

FISHER & SON

Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins. All wool De Laines. (plain and figured.) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored.) Cloaking Cloth. Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES. HARDWARE. QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860. *General Agent.*

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"

The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.

This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.

Aug. 22, 1860.-3m. A. MOEBUS.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND
WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

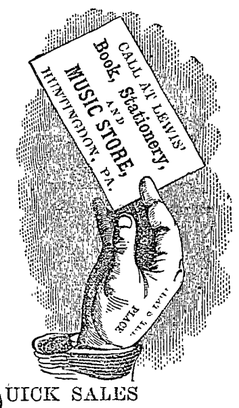
ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.-1y.]



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

Morning Express, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

Mail Line leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

Morning Mail Line, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

Afternoon Express Line, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—
ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.
R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK.
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER, Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—
J. H. O. Corbin has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—
DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
References—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6. 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

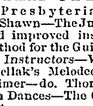
PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store. can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandy, H. Gin, P. Whiskey, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

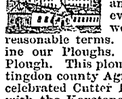
CLOCKS,  *WATCHES*
and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 20, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may